3. MENIAL STAFF.

To entertain one Attender on a pay of Rs. 20, one Daffedar on a pay of Rs. 15—½—18 and five peons on Rs. 11—½—15 each with a cycle allowance of Re. one to one of the peons and 26 peons on a pay of Rs. 11—½—15 each.

The Hill allowances will remain unaltered.

A statement indicating the existing and sanctioned scales is appended and the Comptroller to Government is requested to furnish early the extra cost involved in the sanctioned scales and the Superintendent of Sericulture will kindly indicate the source of meeting it.

The Superintendent of Sericulture is requested to re-examine the necessity for revising the grades of the Senior Sericultural Inspectors and Sericultural Inspectors.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

ANNEXURE

Statement of Proposition for Revision of Establishment—Department of Sericulture in Mysore.

Existing Scale			Proposed by the Superintendent of Sericulture		Sanctioned	
Designation	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Superintendent of Sericulture ...	1	250—25—500	1 Director	800—50—1,000	1 Supdt.	250—25—500
Assistant Do do ...	2	150—20—350	1 Supdt.	400—25—600	3 Asst. Supdts.	150—20—350
			3 Asst. Supdts.	200—20—400	...	...
Senior Sericultural Inspectors ...	8	90—15/2—150	11 Senior Seri. Insptrs.	100—10—200	11	90—15/2—150
Sericultural Inspectors ...	15	50—5/2—75 50 (fixed)	20	60—4—100	20	50—5/2—75
Sericultural Demonstrators ...	48	35—2—45 35 (fixed)	50	30—3—60	50	30—3—60
Sericultural Operators ...	121	25 (fixed) 20—1—25 20 (fixed) 15—1—20	124	20—2—30	124	20—2—30
Office Staff—						
Manager ...	1	60—4—100	1 Per. Asst.	150—10—200	...	...
			1 Manager	80—5—105	1	60—5—100
Clerks, Accountants and Steno-typists.	8	30—3—60 (55 fixed)				
		45 do	3 Clerks	50—5—75	2 Clerks	30—3—60
		40 do	5 do	35—3—50	4 Clerks	25—1—30
		35 do	1 Steno-typist	60—4—80	1 Accountant	45
		40 do	1 do	45—3—60	1 Steno-typist	30—3—60
		30 do				
		40 do				
Farm and Grainage—						
Accountants ...	6	35	6	35—3—50	6	30—2—40
Clerks ...	13	30				
		25	19	30—3—45	19	25—1—30
		25—1—30				
Stenographer ...	...	...	4 (2)	50—5—75	3	35—3—50
			(2)	35—3—50		
Menial Staff—						
Attender (1) ...	...	...	1	20	1	20
Daffedar (1) ...	1	13	1	15	1	15—1/2—18
Peons ...	2	11	8	13	5	11—1/2—15
Peons ...	2	10				
Cycle Allowance ...	...	1	2	1	1	1
Peons ..	23 (1)	15				
	(1)	12	27 (1)	15	26	11—1/2—15
	(4)	11	(26)	12		
	(17)	10				

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1944-45.

ORDER NO. A. F. 2224-83—Ft. 115-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH OCTOBER 1946.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1944-45, received from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with his letter No. Pr. 7—45-46, dated 21st December 1945.

Recorded.

2. *Control.*—Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar (since retired) continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. He was in additional charge of the duties of the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, from 6th April 1945 to 19th July 1945, during the latter's absence on leave. He

also continued as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Mysore Match Co., Ltd. Mr P. Krishnaswamy Rao continued as Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, throughout the year except for a period of 3½ months from 6th April 1945 when he was on leave.

3. *Area of State Forests.*—The total area of State Forests and Plantations at the close of the year under report was 3,855·87 sq. miles, as against 3,845·43 sq. miles at the beginning of the year.

4. *Reservation and Settlement.*—173·90 sq. miles of area selected for reservation were pending settlement at the beginning of the year. Two blocks—Girugur block in the Mysore Division and Maskli block in the Bharavati Division—were settled and two areas covering 13·04 sq. miles were notified as State Forests.

5. *Minor Village Forests.*—No new village forests were constituted during the year. The general condition of most of these village forests continued to be unsatisfactory and Government regret to note that some of the village panchayets, to whom the maintenance of these forests is entrusted, are pressing for disafforestation in favour of cultivation. This tendency has to be checked and measures concerted immediately to improve the condition of the village forests and also to impress on the local people the utility of these forests and the importance of their maintenance and development. The Rural Reconstruction Drive sponsored by Government opens out the possibility of a fresh attempt for a general improvement of the condition of these forests which would be valuable to the economic life of the villages.

6. *Forest Surveys and Working Plans.*—Topographical survey of 11 forests, including the most important mixed deciduous forest of Biligirirangan Hill Temple, covering in all an area of 70 sq. miles, was carried out during the year. An extent of 211·65 acres, including 28 acres granted for cinchona cultivation in Chamarajanagar State Forest, was also surveyed. The drawing of a special tracing of the Ghat Forests of Hassan Division leased out to the Plywood Factory, and of a Key map of the firewood forests of Kankanhalli and Closepet Ranges were attended to among other works executed by the Survey Staff.

Three hundred and fifty-three square miles of forests in the Bhadravati Division exploited for supply of fuel to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works were re-examined with a view to determining the possibility of immediate re-exploitation of areas worked in the past and to concerting ways and means of improving the growth. A floristic and utilisation survey covering an area of 120·3 sq. miles was completed. The redrafting of the plan to regulate exploitation of small bamboo in the forests of the Bhadravati Division was necessitated by the unexpected gregarious flowering of small bamboo. The sample plots laid out in Bhadravati Division to study the effect of varying intensity of exploitation on the recuperative capacity of bamboo clumps were continued and useful data collected.

7. *Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Works.*—The expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings and repair of old ones amounted to Rs. 28,837-11-0 and Rs. 7,631, respectively. The expenditure on the construction of new roads and paths and maintenance of existing ones amounted to Rs. 63,682-14-3, as against Rs. 13,344-2-0 in the previous year.

8. *Forest Offences, including Sandal Damage Cases and cases of Sandal Smuggling.*—The total number of forest offence cases for disposal during the year was 1,363, including 72 of last year. Of these, 1,027 cases involving 1,362 persons were compounded, 264 cases eliminated and 72 cases remained pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 25,609-4-6 was realised as compensation, as against Rs. 21,990-14-11 in the previous year. A special staff of forest and police officers for prevention of timber smuggling was sanctioned, and 72 cases were detected by this staff. The progress in respect of this work, however, was not as satisfactory as could be desired.

No cases of sandal smuggling were reported during the year.

The arrangements in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities for checking the import of forest produce into municipal limits continued to work satisfactorily.

9. *Protection from Fire.*—In spite of all necessary precautions, a few serious fires broke out and the total expenditure incurred on fire protection was Rs. 48,172-7-8, as against Rs. 41,290-4-3 in the previous year.

10. *Grazing in State Forests.*—The amount of revenue realised from grazing fees, inclusive of sale proceeds of grass in plantations, was Rs. 66,488 as against Rs. 53,000 approximately in the previous year. Several State forests were thrown open for free grazing owing to failure of rains and scarcity of fodder in certain localities. The amount foregone by the Government on account of this concession and free removal of fodder was about Rs. 47,400.

11. *Spike and other Diseases and Pests.*—There was no further incidence of spike disease during the year.

Defoliation of teak was again heavy though much less severe than in the previous year. Trampling by elephants and nibbling of young shoots by sambhar also continued to be heavy and many well-established patches of regeneration were destroyed by them. Grasshoppers were responsible for extensive damage to young casuarina seedlings in nursery beds.

12. *Silviculture and Afforestation.*—In spite of acute labour shortage, the department managed to form 1,345 acres of new timber and fuel plantations as against 1,143 acres in the previous year.

One hundred and ninety acres of teak plantations were formed during the year under the customary method of clear felling selected areas, burning of debris followed by premonsoon planting, 6,500 potted cinchona seedlings were put out at Kemmangundi and the existing plantations of cinchona in the Kadur Division were extended by six acres. In the Sagar Division, six acres were planted up with root and shoot cutting of Buruga. The Wattle plantations in the Kolar District were further extended by 25 acres. In the Bhadravati Division, only 79½ acres of exploited areas were regenerated owing to the acute shortage of labour and other causes.

In the Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan Divisions, 1,004 acres were stocked under the orthodox method of intensive ploughing of selected areas and planting of six months old nursery raised casuarina. Thirty acres under the Irwin Canal area in the Mysore Division were planted with casuarina and sisoo. The Department of Irrigation proposes to release 503 acres 14 guntas in the Irwin Canal zone for further work in this direction. A scheme to extend the area under pyrethrum to 150 acres was sanctioned. As the scheme was taken up when the planting season was nearly at an end, only 60 acres were planted up.

The condition of areas regenerated was generally satisfactory and all plantations were successfully protected from damage by fire.

All permanent nurseries were maintained in good condition. A large number of ornamental plants and plants of economic species were raised in the nurseries and supplied to village panchayets and other agencies engaged in schemes of rural development.

13. *Exploitation of Timber.*—The indent from the Defence Services was for 85,000 c.ft. of logs and 75,000 c.ft. of sawn sizes and supplies during the year amounted to 1,14,696 c.ft. of logs, 441 poles and 56,396 c.ft. of sawn sizes.. As in the previous year, the department undertook, on behalf of the Timber Directorate of the Government of India, the inspection and passing of the timbers to ensure supplies of standard quality.

The total seigniorage value of timbers removed by private agencies amounted to Rs. 45,162-12-0, as against Rs. 43,741-11-10 in the previous year.

14. *Fuel Supply and other Minor Forest Produce.*—A feature of the year's operations was the considerable expansion of fuel exploitation by departmental agency to meet civilian requirements in urban areas. The usual system of lease of fuel coupes to private agencies was largely given up in favour of exploitation by the department. In some areas, coupes were leased out, reserving the right to purchase the outturn at fixed prices. These measures greatly facilitated the supply of fuel to the public in urban areas on an equitable basis and at controlled rates. In all, 153,336·13 tons of fuel and 17,175·8 tons of charcoal were collected and delivered to consumers, as against 75,670·5 tons of fuel and 17,768 tons of charcoal in the previous year.

4,985·17 tons of small bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati, and 5,14,561 bamboos of assorted dimensions to the Defence Services. The value of bamboos extracted by private agency increased by Rs. 37,917.

15. *Exploitation of Sandalwood.*—A quantity of 1,586·13 tons of rough wood was collected during the year and added on to the stock of 1,296·16 tons in kotis. 1,729·12 tons were converted, the outturn therefrom being 1,266·8 tons of good wood. One thousand four hundred and ninety-two tons were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories for distillation purposes and shipment to New York and 247·10 tons were sold in retail and through agents. The rates for sale of sandal were again revised in conformity with the rates fixed by the Madras and Coorg Forest Departments. The revenue realised by the sale of sandalwood improved by Rs. 1·08 lakhs as a result of the enhancement in selling rates and the release of large quantities for sale.

16. *Financial Results.*—The department had once again a very successful year. The revenue, excluding realisations from the sale of sandalwood oil, totalled to Rs. 43·42 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 10·9 lakhs and was the highest on record. Expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 23·99 lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 3·8 lakhs over that of the previous year. The net surplus was Rs. 19·42 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 12·24 lakhs in the previous year.

17. *Game and Game Laws.*—Including one case of last year, seven cases under the Game Laws came up for disposal during the year. Five of these ended in conviction and two were pending disposal at the close of the year. All the existing tiger blocks were maintained in good condition and one more tiger block in the Bhadravati Division was notified during the year. The bird sanctuary in Seringapatam Taluk continued to be in charge of Mr. J. De Wet Van Ingen, Honorary Warden of Fisheries, whose term of office was extended by another year from 14th February 1945.

18. *Elephants.*—The strength of elephants at the end of the year stood at 55. The general condition of the elephants was satisfactory and they were, as usual, employed on timber dragging and *shikar* purposes.

Two Kheddas—one in January 1945 and the other in May-June 1945—were staged at Bandipur when 44 elephants were captured. Thirty-one of these and calf of elephant Padmavati were sold for Rs. 80,850. Eleven elephants valued at Rs. 40,000 were retained by the department. The total expenditure on account of the two kheddas was Rs. 20,198-3-0.

As in the previous year, wild elephants caused a considerable amount of damage to standing crops. A special staff consisting of 10 supervisors and 34 catchmen was employed in 14 centres to patrol the affected areas and to drive away the elephants with the assistance of the local raiyats. The operations undertaken during the year involved an expenditure of Rs. 5,018-5-0.

The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Approves of the grant-in-aid rules for the Mid-day Lunch Scheme in High, Middle and Primary Schools.

READ—

Letter No. E. 7439—Edn. 110-45-32, dated 27th May 1946, from the Secretary to Government, Education Department, to the Director of Public Instruction intimating that a sum of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) has been included in the current year's (1946-47) budget for the mid-day lunch for pupils of High, Middle and Primary Schools in the State and requesting him to submit draft grant-in-aid rules and to suggest an organisation to administer the scheme.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. M7.2814-2—45-46, dated 13th August 1946, from the Director of Public Instruction submitting for approval draft grant-in-aid rules for the Mid-day Lunch Scheme.

ORDER NO. E. 2796-97—EDN. 110-45-53, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH OCTOBER 1946.

Government are pleased to approve of the Grant-in-aid Rules for the Mid-day Lunch Scheme as appended hereto.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to forward a detailed list of allotment of the provision for pupils studying in the several grades of education, under the control of the Education Department.

K. THIPPERUDRIAH, *Edn. Secy.*

ANNEXURE.

Rules of Grant-in-Aid for the administration of the Scheme of Mid-day Lunch in Schools.

1. The Scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Mid-day Lunch in schools is constituted with a view mainly to provide lunch to deserving and poor pupils.

2. A lumpsum provision will be made in the departmental budgets every year for distribution as grant-in-aid to the committees undertaking the mid-day lunch arrangement. This provision shall be distributed by the Director of Public Instruction among all the districts in the proportion he considers necessary. The Director shall also have the power to reappropriate the amounts so allotted from one district to another.

3. The District Educational Officers shall award grants to such of the schools as have started the Mid-day Meal Scheme subject to the following rules.

4. The Management of the Mid-day Meal Scheme for each school shall vest in a Committee consisting of the Head Master, Two Assistant Masters, a local Medical Officer (if available), three influential non-officials. The Head Master shall be the Secretary and the District Educational Officer shall appoint one of the non-officials as Chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall be constituted once in three years by the Inspecting Officer in charge of school on the recommendation of the Head Master of the school concerned.

5. The Government grant to each school in respect of this scheme shall ordinarily be not more than one-half of the actual cost. The balance of expenditure shall be met by the Managing Committees, out of contributions from public bodies like the local Municipality, District Board, and donations and subscriptions from the general public either in kind or coin and out of the interest on endowments wherever such endowments exist. In the case of compulsory attendance areas and harijan and slum areas in towns and cities, the entire cost of Mid-day Meals may be met by the department out of the allotment made.

6. Wherever the Managing Committees of the Mid-day Lunch Scheme constitute an endowment of Rs. 1,000 and above, the Government grant shall be equal to the interest realised on the endowment or half the actual cost of the scheme as laid down in paragraph 5 supra, whichever is more.

7. The amount of Government grant will depend upon the sanctioned provision in the Departmental Budget and cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

8. The grant sanctioned to a school in a particular year shall lapse if it is not drawn before the close of that year.

9. The accounts relating to receipts and expenditure in respect of mid-day meal arrangement shall be maintained by the Secretary of the Committee separately without mixing them up with the school accounts.

10. All amounts received in the shape of donations, subscriptions, etc., shall be deposited in a Government or Postal Savings Bank in the name of the Secretary and should be drawn when required.

11. Every expenditure shall be incurred by the Secretary as per resolutions of the Committee and proper vouchers therefor maintained.

12. The Committee shall meet once a month and scrutinise the accounts and transact other business in regard to the administration of the scheme. The minutes of all the meetings of the Committee shall be recorded in a book and the extracts sent to the Inspecting Officer in charge of the institution regularly.

13. The accounts shall be audited every month by one of the Members of the Committee.

14. A half-yearly return of the amounts collected and the expenditure incurred should be submitted in the following form by the Secretary to the Inspecting Officer in charge of the school.—

(*a*) Opening balance.
(*b*) Receipts during the half year.
(*c*) Total.
(*d*) Expenditure during the half year.
(*e*) Balance :—In savings Bank. On hand.